

WHITE CLOUD, KANSAS:
Thursday, : : December 3, 1857.

AGENTS.

J. E. DEDMON, (Successor to W. S. Swin-
ner,) North-West Corner of Olive and Main
Streets, St. Louis, is our Agent in that City, for
soliciting Subscriptions and Advertisements, and
making collections for the Chief.
J. J. Rorer, Esq., Post Master, Oregon, Mo.
J. T. MILLER, West Alexandria, Preble Co., O.

A GOOD TIME.—Decidedly the best,
most pleasant and agreeable time, for
fun, sociability, and enjoyment, that has
ever been witnessed in White Cloud, was
on Monday evening last, in Mr. Huff-
man's new building, which, in honor of
a favorite Hotel in Pennsylvania, he had
termed, for the occasion, the "Pryor
House." The exercises consisted of dan-
cing, talking, laughing, eating and drink-
ing. It might have been termed a Fancy
Ball, for persons were there, representing
all sorts of characters. Among the
crowd, we noticed one dressed as a Jus-
tice of the Peace, in his Sunday-go-to-
meeting clothes; one as a carpenter and
joiner; another as his partner; several
as printers; one as a hotel keeper; one
as a bricklayer and plasterer; several as
merchants' clerks; a number as young
men holding pre-emption claims; and
many others. Among the ladies, we
noticed some dressed as married women;
some as single young ladies; one as a
lady some fourteen or fifteen years old;
and one as a little girl some seven or
eight years of age. The cake was fur-
nished by Mrs. Pierce, and the other re-
freshments, consisting of candies, peaches,
cherries, figs, raisins, champagne, claret,
blackberry brandy, etc., by Holbrook &
Wakefield. The party broke up about
midnight, and all went home satisfied.

The Committee of Arrangements re-
quest us to tender their thanks to those
present, for their attendance, and their
good behavior throughout.

THE CONSTITUTION.—We this week
publish the Constitution framed by the
late Constitutional Convention, to the
exclusion of almost everything else. It
is to be voted on, (so termed,) on Monday,
the 21st inst. We will next week pub-
lish the famous Topeka Constitution, so
that our readers may have both sides of
the question. It is quite probable that
an effort will be made to have Kansas
admitted under the latter, but we fear
without success. The Constitution re-
cently framed, does not meet the approval
of a large portion of the Kansas De-
mocracy, who are liberal in their denun-
ciations of it. The Lecompton National
Democrat, the organ of Gov. Walker,
and the most moderate Democratic paper
in the Territory, handles it very roughly.
We shall publish some extracts from its
columns hereafter. From the course of
this paper, it may be inferred that Gov.
Walker is not satisfied with the docu-
ment. The opposition of a large portion
of the Democracy to it, leads to a slight
hope that Congress may reject it—but
the hope is very slight indeed.

THE KIND OF MATERIAL THAT MADE
THE CONSTITUTION.—One Jenkins, of
Marshall County, a member of the late
Constitutional Convention, died of delir-
ium tremens, at Lecompton, on Wednes-
day, November 18th, not having been
able to get home, after the adjournment.
It was such stock that formed the Con-
stitution, and decided that the people of
Kansas shall be governed by it, whether
they are willing or not. If the members
of the Convention are determined to
shuffle off with "snakes in their boots,"
it is a pity they did not go before the day
of meeting arrived. They could then
have met elsewhere, and gotten up a
Constitution more acceptable to the in-
habitants of the region in which they
were sojourning! But it seems a little
hard, that the only man in the Conven-
tion who truly represented the political
views of a majority of the people of his
County, should be the first to die!

ANOTHER NEW PAPER.—We have re-
ceived a Prospectus of a paper, the first
number of which is to be issued on Sat-
urday, the 9th inst., at Palmetto, (re-
cently Marysville,) Marshall County,
Kansas, to be called the "Palmetto Kan-
sas." Marysville is an important point
on the great California Road, and the
paper will be able to give the earliest
information from the frontiers. It is to
be "strictly conservative and Constitu-
tional, independent in all things, neutral
in nothing." We wish it success. Price,
\$2 a year, in advance. Address J. E.
Clardy, Palmetto, Marysville P. O., K. T.

We happen to know that Dr.
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic
Pills are good medicines, and shall pro-
claim it because we know it. We con-
fidently believe there is a vast amount of
relief from suffering for our afflicted fel-
low men wrapped up in these skillful prepa-
rations, and we shall freely use our little
influence to make them known to those
who need them.—Phil. Sunday Times.

Mr. Parrott, Delegate elect to
Congress, has gone to Washington. It
is said that the late Mr. Ransom has gone
back to Michigan, to "hang up his fiddle
and his bow," and end his days.

Tuesday was an exceedingly warm
and pleasant day, during which the river
rose some three or four feet, and was
running with ice. There must have been
a thaw somewhere above.

HARD ROW.—Rev. Mr. Downey, in his
sermon, last Sunday evening, made it his
business to particularly name the Chief
office as an enemy to Christianity, and
raved about it most tremendously, because
some tale-bearer had informed him that,
in a pinch, work had been done here, on
the Sabbath day. We hope he feels
better now—we do not feel much worse.
We also blew our nose last Sunday. If
the "whited sepulchrs" who took the
trouble to inform the priest of the work
done in our office, on Sunday, had been
sognizant of this other fact, perhaps com-
munity would have been favored with a
learned dissertation upon the extreme
wickedness of blowing noses on the Sab-
bath day!

Perhaps while Mr. Downey was med-
dling into his neighbors' private business,
he forgot that he makes his living by
Sunday work—yet no one has placed him
upon a footing with the Devil, for so
doing. We will also hint to him, that
he is an ardent admirer and a regular
reader of a paper published at an office
whence a Daily is issued every Monday
morning, all the work on which is done
on Sunday. He has interested himself in
getting subscribers for that paper, to issue
which, every Sabbath day is desecrated.
And he has not hesitated to marry people,
and receive pay therefor, on the Sabbath.
The Courts have decided that marriage
is a regular legal business transaction.
Having, in so public a manner, particu-
larized us as an enemy to religion, and
all that sort of thing, no doubt with the
approval of the members of his Church,
we would ask of them whether they are
willing that we should employ our paper,
the medium through which we address
the public, to particularize each and every
one of them, entering into their private
and business affairs, and hold up to the
world transactions, beside some of which,
working on the Sabbath is a mere trifle?
Of course, they will allow us the same
privilege that they take. If not, we
would respectfully recommend to Mr.
Downey, that he mind his own business.
Preachers are considered privileged char-
acters, and many of them think they are
doing a wonderful thing, when they take
advantage of their position, and bullying
their neighbors, before an audience.

There is not a printing office in the
country, in which work on Sunday is
not often almost absolutely necessary;
and since we have been publishing in
Kansas, there has been less work of this
kind done in our office, than in any other
we ever knew. We have never said nor
hinted a word against religion or moral-
ity—on the contrary, we have favored all
measures to put down vice. What little
Sunday work has been done in our office,
has not disturbed any one, in the slight-
est degree, and would not have been wit-
nessed by those who took the pains to
gabble it to the preacher, had they not
wanted to see it. As it is, we would
advise Mr. Downey to use his sharp stick
upon some of those under his own charge.
If he neglects them, to meddle into our
affairs, we shall undertake the business
for him. He has undertaken a challenge
to us, and other agents of the Devil, as
he stigmatizes us—declaring himself
willing to fight us, and calling upon the
community to aid him in putting us
down. If that is what he is at, we are
willing to submit our claims to the com-
munity with him, and to let it decide
whether it wants us put down or not.
We are even willing to submit it to a
vote of the community, whether they
would prefer to dispense with our services
or his. But we will not be so uncharita-
ble as he has been. We are in favor of
churches and preachers in a community,
and will not attempt to excite the public
against them, and beg its aid to put them
down, because they do some things of
which we disapprove.

The proceedings of the Free State
Meeting at Iowa Point, are unavoidably
deferred until our next week's issue.
They were received in time, had there
been room for them; but the Constitu-
tion occupies most of our room.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF KANSAS.

ORDINANCE.

Whereas: The Government of the United
States is the proprietor, or will become so, of
all or most of the lands lying within the limits of
Kansas, as determined under this Constitution;
and whereas the State of Kansas will possess the
undoubted right to tax such lands for the support
of her State Government, or for other proper
and legitimate purposes connected with her ex-
istence as a State: Now, therefore, be it ordain-
ed by this Convention, on behalf and by the
authority of the people of Kansas, that the right
aforesaid to tax such lands shall be and is here-
by forever relinquished, if the conditions follow-
ing shall be accepted and agreed to by the Con-
gress of the United States:

Sec. 1. That sections numbered eight, six-
teen, twenty-four and thirty-six, in either town-
ship in the State, or in case either of said num-
bered sections are or shall be otherwise disposed
of, that other lands equal thereto in value, and
as contiguous as may be, shall be granted to the
State, to be applied exclusively to the support of
Common Schools.

Sec. 2. That all salt springs, and gold, silver,
copper, lead or other valuable mines, together
with the lands necessary for their full occupation
and use, shall be granted to said State for the
use and benefit of said State, and the same shall
be used or disposed of under such terms and
conditions and regulations as the Legislature of
said State shall direct.

Sec. 3. That five per centum of the proceeds
of the sales of all public lands sold, or held in
trust, or otherwise, lying within the said State,
whether sold before or after the admission of the

State into the Union, after deducting all expen-
ses incidental to the same, shall be paid to the
said State.

Sec. 4. That seventy-two sections, or two en-
tire townships, shall be designated by the Pres-
ident of the United States, which shall be re-
served for the use of a seminary of learning,
and appropriated by the Legislature of said
State solely to the use of said seminary.

Sec. 5. That each alternate section of land
owned or which may hereafter be acquired by
the United States, for twelve miles on each side
of a line of rail road to be established or located
from some point on the Northern boundary of
the State, leading Southerly through said State
in the direction of the Gulf of Mexico, and on
each side of a line of rail road to be located and
established from some point on the Missouri
river westwardly through said State in the di-
rection of the Pacific Ocean, shall be reserved
and conveyed to said State of Kansas for the
purpose of aiding in the construction of said rail
road. And it shall be the duty of the Congress
of the United States, in conjunction with the
proper authorities of this State, to adopt im-
mediate measures for carrying the several provi-
sions herein contained into full effect.

PREAMBLE.

We the people of the Territory of Kansas, by
our representatives in Convention assembled at
Lecompton in said Territory, on Monday, the 4th
day of September, 1857, and of the independence
of the United States the eighty-second year,
having the right of admission into the Union as
one of the United States of America, consistent
with the Federal Constitution; and by virtue of
the treaty of cession by France to the United
States of the province of Louisiana, made and
entered into on the thirtieth day of April, 1803;
and by virtue of and in accordance with the act
of Congress passed March the 30th, 1854, en-
titled "An Act to organize the Territories of
Nebraska and Kansas." In order to secure to
ourselves and our posterity the enjoyment of all
the rights of life, liberty, and property, and free
pursuit of happiness, do mutually agree with
each other to form ourselves into a free, inde-
pendent, and sovereign State, by the name and
style of the State of Kansas, and do ordain and
establish the following constitution for the gov-
ernment thereof.

ARTICLE I.—BOUNDARIES.

We do declare and establish, ratify and con-
firm the following as the permanent boundaries
of the said State of Kansas, that is to say: Be-
ginning at a point on the western boundary of
the State of Missouri, where the thirty-seventh
parallel of north latitude crosses the same; thence
west on said parallel to the eastern bound-
ary of New Mexico; thence north of said bound-
ary westward to the east boundary of the Ter-
ritory of Utah, on the summit of the Rocky
Mountains; thence northward on said summit to
the fortieth parallel of latitude; thence east on
said parallel to the western boundary of the
State of Missouri; thence south with the western
boundary of said State to the place of beginning.

ARTICLE II.—COUNTY BOUNDARIES.

No county, now established, which borders
upon the Missouri River, or upon either bank of
the Kansas River, shall ever be reduced by the
formation of new counties to less than twenty
miles square; nor shall any other county now
organized, or hereafter to be organized, be re-
duced to less than five hundred square miles.

ARTICLE III.—DISTRIBUTION OF POWER.

The powers of the Government of the State
of Kansas shall be divided into three separate
departments—the Legislative, the Executive,
and the Judicial; and no person charged with
the exercise of powers properly belonging to one
of these departments, shall exercise any functions
appertaining to either of the others, except in
the cases hereinafter expressly directed or per-
mitted.

ARTICLE IV.—EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION I.—The chief Executive power of
this State shall be vested in a Governor, who
shall hold his office for two years from the time
of his installation.

Sec. 2. The Governor shall be elected by the
qualified electors of the State. The returns of
every election for Governor shall be sealed up
and transmitted to the seat of Government, di-
rected to the Secretary of State, who shall deliv-
er them to the Speaker of the House of Repre-
sentatives at the next ensuing session of the
Legislature, during the first week of which ses-
sion the Speaker shall open and publish them in
the presence of both Houses of the Legislature.
The person having the highest number of votes
shall be Governor, but if two or more shall be
equal and highest in votes, then one of them shall
be chosen Governor by the joint ballot of both
Houses of the Legislature. Contested elections
for Governor shall be determined by both Houses
of the Legislature in such manner as may be
prescribed by law.

Sec. 3. The Governor shall be at least thirty
years of age, shall have been a citizen of the
United States for twenty years, shall have re-
sided in this State at least five years next pre-
ceding the day of his election, or from the time
of the formation of this Constitution; and shall
not be capable of holding the office more than
four years in any term of six years.

Sec. 4. He shall at stated times receive for
his services a compensation which shall be fixed
by law, and shall not be increased or diminished
during the term for which he shall be elected.

Sec. 5. He shall be commander-in-chief of the
army and navy of this State, and of the militia,
except when they shall be called into the service
of the United States.

Sec. 6. He may require information in writing
from officers in the Executive Department, on
any subject relating to the duties of their respec-
tive offices.

Sec. 7. He may in case of emergency, con-
vene the Legislature, at the seat of Government
or at a different place, if that shall have become
since their last adjournment, dangerous from
an enemy or disease; and in case of disagree-
ment between the two Houses, with respect to
the time of adjournment, adjourn to such time
as he may think proper, not beyond the next
stated meeting of the Legislature.

Sec. 8. He shall from time to time give to
the Legislature information of the state of the
Government, and recommend to their consid-
eration such measures as he may deem neces-
sary and expedient.

Sec. 9. He shall take care that the laws be
faithfully executed.

Sec. 10. In all criminal and penal cases, except
in those of treason and impeachment, he shall
have power to grant reprieves and pardons, and
remits fines, and in cases of forfeitures, to stay
the collection until the end of the next session
of the Legislature, and to remit forfeitures, by
and with the advice and consent of the Senate.
In case of treason, he shall have power to grant
reprieves, by and with the advice and consent
of the Senate, but may reprieve the sentence until
the end of the next session of the Legislature.

Sec. 11. All commissions shall be in the
name and by the authority of the State of Kan-
sas; be sealed with the great seal, and signed by
the Governor, and be attested by the Secretary
of State.

Sec. 12. There shall be a seal of this State,
which shall be kept by the Governor, and used

by him officially; and the present seal of this
Territory shall be the seal of the State, until
otherwise directed by the Legislature.

Sec. 13. All vacancies not provided for in this
Constitution, shall be filled in such manner as
the Legislature may prescribe.

Sec. 14. The Secretary of State shall be elect-
ed by the qualified electors of the State, and
shall continue in office during the term of two
years, and until his successor is qualified. He
shall keep a fair register of all the official acts and
proceedings of the Government, and shall, when
required, lay the same, and all papers, minutes
and vouchers relative thereto, before the Leg-
islature, and shall perform such other duties as
may be required by law.

Sec. 15. Every bill which shall have passed
both Houses of the Legislature, shall be pre-
sented to the Governor; if he approves he shall sign
it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objec-
tions, to the House in which it shall have orig-
ined, which shall enter the objections at length
in their journals, and proceed to reconsider.
If after such reconsideration two-thirds of the
House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be
sent, with the objections, to the other House,
by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; if
approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall be-
come a law. But in such case the votes of each
House shall be determined, by yeas and nays,
and the names of the members voting for and
against the bill shall be entered on the jour-
nals of each House respectively. If any bill
shall not be returned by the Governor within
six days Sunday excepted after it shall have
been presented to him, the same shall become a
law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless
the Legislature by their adjournment prevent its
return, in which case it shall not become a law.

Sec. 16. Every order, resolution, or vote to
which the concurrence of both Houses may be
necessary, except resolutions for the purpose of
obtaining the joint action of both Houses, on
questions of adjournment, shall be presented
to the Governor, and before it shall take effect
be approved by him, or being disapproved shall
be repassed by both Houses according to the
rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill.

Sec. 17. A Lieutenant Governor shall be elect-
ed at the same time, and for the same term as
the Governor; and his qualifications and the
manner of his election shall be the same in all
respects.

Sec. 18. In case of the removal of the Gov-
ernor from office, or of his death, failure to qual-
ify, resignation, removal from the State, or in-
ability to discharge the powers and duties of the
office, the said office with his compensation shall
devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor; and the
Legislature shall provide by law for the dis-
charge of the Executive functions in other nec-
essary cases.

Sec. 19. The Lieutenant Governor shall be
President of the Senate, but shall have no vote
except in the case of a tie when he may give the
casting vote, and while acting as such, shall re-
ceive a compensation equal to that allowed to
the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Sec. 20. A sheriff and one or more coroners, a
treasurer, and surveyor, shall be elected in each
county by the qualified electors thereof, who
shall hold their office for two years unless sooner
removed; except that the coroner shall hold his
office until his successor be duly qualified.

Sec. 21. A State treasurer, and Auditor of
public accounts shall be elected by the qualified
electors of the State, who shall hold their offices
for the term of two years unless sooner removed.

ARTICLE V.—LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION I.—The Legislative authority of
this State shall be vested in a Legislature, which
shall consist of a Senate and House of Repre-
sentatives.

Sec. 2. No person holding office under the
authority of the United States, except Postmas-
ters, or any lucrative office under the authority
of this State, shall be eligible to, or have a seat
in the Legislature; but this provision shall not
extend to township officers, justices of the peace,
notaries public or militia officers.

Sec. 3. No person who has been or may here-
after be convicted of a penitentiary offence, or
of an embezzlement of the public funds, shall
hold any office in this State, nor shall any person
holding public money for disbursement, or other-
wise, have a seat in the Legislature, until he
shall have accounted for and paid such money in
to the treasury.

Sec. 4. The members of the House of Repre-
sentatives shall be elected by the qualified elec-
tors, and shall serve for the term of two years
from the close of the general election and no longer.

Sec. 5. The Senators shall be chosen for the
term of four years, at the same time, in the same
manner, and at the same places as are herein
provided for members of the House of Repre-
sentatives.

Sec. 6. At the first session of the Legislature,
the Senators shall by lot divide their Senators
into two classes, and the seats of the Senators of
the first class shall be vacated at the expiration
of the second year, and of the second class
at the expiration of the fourth year so that one
half as near as may be, may be chosen thereafter,
every two years for the term of four years.

Sec. 7. The number of Senators shall not be
less than thirteen nor more than thirty-three,
and at any time when the number of Senators is
increased they shall be annexed by lot to one of
the two classes so as to keep them as nearly
equal in members as possible.

Sec. 8. The number of members of the House
of Representatives shall not be less than thirty-
nine nor more than one hundred.

Sec. 9. The style of the laws of this State shall
be: "Be it enacted by the Legislature of the
State of Kansas."

Sec. 10. Each house may determine the rules
of its own proceedings, punish its members for
disorderly behavior, and with the consent of
two-thirds, expel a member, but not a second
time for the same offence; the names of the
members voting on the question, shall be spread
upon the journal.

Sec. 11. Each House, during the session, may
in its discretion punish by fine, imprisonment, or
both, any person not a member, for disrespectful
or disorderly behavior in its presence, or for ob-
structing any of its proceedings, provided such
fine shall not exceed two hundred dollars, or such
imprisonment shall not extend beyond the end
of the session.

Sec. 12. Neither House during the session of
the Legislature shall without the consent of the
other adjourn for more than three days, (Sun-
day excepted) nor to any other place than that
in which they may be sitting.

Sec. 13. The Senate, when assembled, shall
choose its officers, and the House of Repre-
sentatives shall choose a speaker and its other
officers, and each branch of the Legislature shall
be the judge of the qualifications, elections and
returns of its members.

Sec. 14. A majority of each House of the
Legislature shall constitute a quorum to do busi-
ness, but a smaller number may adjourn from
day to day, and compel the attendance of absent

members in such manner as each House may
prescribe.

Sec. 15. Each member of the Legislature shall
receive from the public treasury such compensa-
tion for his services as may be fixed by law; but
no increase of compensation shall take effect
during the term for which the members were
elected, when such law passed.

Sec. 17. Bills may originate in either House,
but may be altered, amended or rejected by the
other, and all bills shall be read by sections on
three several days, except on an extraordinary
occasion, two thirds of the members may dis-
pense with such reading, but in no case shall a
bill be passed without having once been read,
and every bill having passed both Houses, shall
be signed by the Speaker and President in the
presence of their respective Houses.

Sec. 18. The Legislature shall provide by law
for filling all vacancies that may occur in either
House by the death, resignation or otherwise of
any of its members.

Sec. 19. The doors of each House shall be
open except on such occasions as in the opinion
of the House the public safety may require se-
crecy.

Sec. 20. Every law enacted by the Legisla-
ture shall embrace but one subject and that shall
be expressed in its title; and any extraneous
matter introduced in a bill that shall pass shall
be void; and no law shall be amended by its
title, but in such case the act or section amend-
ed shall be re-enacted and published at length.

Sec. 21. Every act and joint resolution shall
be plainly worded, avoiding as far as practicable,
the use of technical terms.

Sec. 22. The Legislature shall meet every
two years at the seat of Government.

Sec. 23. The Legislature shall provide for an
enumeration of inhabitants by law. An apportion-
ment of Representatives in the Legislature shall
be provided by law according to population as
nearly equal as may be.

Sec. 24. The Legislature shall have no power
to grant divorces, to change the names of indi-
viduals, or direct the sales of estates belonging
to infants or other persons laboring under legal
disabilities by special Legislation, but by gen-
eral laws shall confer such powers on the courts
of justice.

Sec. 25. It shall be the duty of all civil offi-
cers of this State to use due diligence in the se-
curing and redemption of persons held to serv-
itude or labor in this State, either of the States or
Territories of the United States, and the Legisla-
ture shall enact such laws as may be necessary
for the honest and faithful carrying out of this
provision of the Constitution.

SECTION II.—ELECTION DISTRICTS.

At the first election held under the Consti-
tution for members of the State Legislature the
Representative and Senatorial Districts shall be
as follows:—

The first Representative District shall consist
of Doniphan County and shall be entitled to four
Representatives. The second shall be Atchison
and shall be entitled to four Representatives;
the third shall be Leavenworth and shall be en-
titled to eight Representatives; the fourth shall
be Brown and Nemaha and shall be entitled to
one Representative; the fifth shall be Calhoun
and Pottawatomie and be entitled to one Repre-
sentative; the sixth shall be Jefferson and be en-
titled to two Representatives; the seventh shall
be Marshall and Washington and be entitled to one
Representative; the eighth shall be Riley and
be entitled to one Representative; the ninth shall
be Johnson and be entitled to four Representatives;
the tenth Lykins and be entitled to one Repre-
sentative; the eleventh Linn and be entitled to two
Representatives; the twelfth Bourbon and be en-
titled to two Representatives; the thirteenth
McGee, Dorn and Allen be entitled to one Repre-
sentative; the fourteenth Douglas and be en-
titled to five Representatives; the fifteenth Anderson
and Franklin and be entitled to one Repre-
sentative; the sixteenth Shawnee and be entitled to
two Representatives; the seventeenth Weller and
Coffee and be entitled to one Representative; the
eighteenth Woodson, Wilson, Coffey, Green-
wood, and Madison and be entitled to one Repre-
sentative; the nineteenth Breckenridge and
Richardson and be entitled to one Representative;
the twentieth Davis, Wise, Butler, Hunter, and
that portion of country west, and shall be en-
titled to one Representative. Total number of
Representatives, Forty-four.

The first Senatorial District shall be Doni-
plan, one Senator; the second Atchison, one
Senator; the third Doniphan and Atchison one
Senator; the fourth Leavenworth three Sen-
ators; the fifth Brown, Nemaha and Pottawatomie,
one Senator; the sixth Riley, Marshall, Dickin-
son, and Washington one Senator; the seventh
Jefferson two Senators; the eighth Lykins, Ander-
son and Franklin one Senator; the tenth Linn
one Senator; the eleventh Bourbon, and McGee
one Senator; the twelfth Douglas two Senators;
the thirteenth Shawnee one Senator; the four-
teenth Dorn, Allen, Wilson, Woodson, Coffey,
Greenwood, Madison and Coffee one Senator;
the fifteenth Richardson, Davis, Breckenridge,
Butler, Hunter, and all west of Davis, Wise and
Butler one Senator; in all nineteen.

ARTICLE VI.—JUDICIARY.

SECTION I.—Judicial powers of this State
shall be vested in one Supreme Court, Circuit
courts, Chancery courts, courts of Probate, and
Justices of the Peace and such other inferior
courts, as the legislature may, from time to time
ordain and establish.

Sec. 2. The Supreme Court, except in cases
otherwise directed in this Constitution, shall
have appellate jurisdiction only, which shall be
coextensive with the State, under such restric-
tions and regulations, not repugnant to this
Constitution, as may from time to time be pre-
scribed by law, provided, that the supreme court
shall have power to issue writs of injunctions,
mandamus, quo warrant, habeas corpus, and
such other remedial and original writs as may
be necessary to give it general superintendence
and control of inferior jurisdictions.

Sec. 3. There shall be held annually at the
seat of government, two sessions of the supreme
court at such times as the legislature may di-
rect.

Sec. 4. The supreme court shall consist of
one chief justice and two associate justices.

Sec. 5. The supreme court may elect a clerk
and reporter, who shall respectively receive
such compensation as the legislature may pre-
scribe.

Sec. 6. The State shall be divided into con-
venient circuits, and for each circuit there shall
be elected a judge, who shall at the time of his
election, and as long as he continues in office,
reside in the circuit for which he has been
elected.

Sec. 7. The circuit courts shall have original
jurisdiction of all matters, civil and criminal,
within this State, not otherwise excepted in
this constitution; but in civil cases only, where
the matters in controversy shall exceed the sum
of one hundred dollars.

Sec. 8. A circuit court shall be held in each
county or district in the State twice in every
year, at such times and places as may be pre-
scribed by law, and the judges of the several
circuit courts may hold courts for each other
when they may deem it advisable, and shall do
so when directed by law.

Sec. 9. The Legislature may establish a court
of chancery, with original and appel-
late equity jurisdiction, and until the establish-
ment of such court, the jurisdiction of the cir-
cuit courts respectively, but the judges of the
several circuit courts shall have power to issue
writs of injunction returnable to the court of
chancery.

Sec. 10. The Legislature shall establish with
in each county in the State, a court of probate,
for the granting of letters testamentary, of ad-
ministration and orphans' business, and the gen-
eral superintendence of the estates of deceased
persons and such other duties as may be pre-
scribed by law; but in no case shall they have
jurisdiction in matters of civil or criminal law.

Sec. 11. A complete number of justices of the
peace in and for each county shall be elected, in
such mode and for such term of office as the
legislature may direct; and their jurisdiction in
civil matters shall be limited to cases in which
the amount does not exceed one hundred dol-
lars, and in all cases tried by a justice of the
peace, the right of appeal, shall be secured un-
der such rules and regulations as may be pre-
scribed by law.

Sec. 12. The chief justice and associate jus-
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